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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

6

WEEKLY BULLETIN

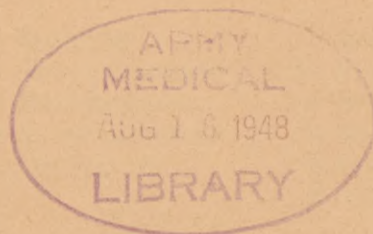
For Period

19 July - 25 July

1948

Number 82

SECTION	I - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	II - Medical Services
SECTION	III - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	IV - Supply
SECTION	V - Narcotic Control
SECTION	VI - Welfare
SECTION	VII - Social Security
SECTION	VIII - Memoranda to the Japanese Government



Restricted

Restricted

SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Veneral Disease Control

Control of distribution of penicillin and sulfathiazole has been removed since the production of these two drugs is now greater than the present demand. Prefectural health department officials and private physicians should be informed that these drugs may now be used more liberally in the treatment of venereal disease. Since penicillin is now packaged in ampoules containing 100,000 units, instead of 30,000 units, the average dose in the treatment of gonorrhea should be 50,000 units repeated every two or three hours until a total of 200,000 units is given. This schedule may be repeated once or even twice if necessary. No authentic penicillin resistant strains of gonococcus have yet been detected. In cases where symptoms persist the possibility of complications or of a non-specific urethritis must be considered.

Preventive Vaccination Law

An English translation of the Preventive Vaccination Law, which was effective 1 July, is reproduced in its entirety as Inclosure 1 to this Bulletin for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers. This is the official translation as accepted by SCAP and is the document of reference in the interpretation of the law. If any questions should arise regarding the interpretation of the provisions of this law, they should be referred to Public Health and Welfare Section for clarification.

Institute of Public Health

The following tabular summary is published to indicate the extent to which the various prefectures and cities have sent personnel to attend the seven types of refresher courses being conducted periodically at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. As a whole the record is good, but there are some prefectures which are failing to take advantage of the opportunity offered. It is intended that each prefecture send one student to each of the courses, care being taken to select well qualified individuals who can help teach others when they return home. Military Government Health Officers are requested to promote the careful selection and attendance of public health personnel for these courses.

The scheduled dates for the opening of succeeding courses are as follows:

Public Health Nursing	7 August
Public Health Nutritionists	30 August
Public Health Pharmacists	6 September
Public Health Veterinarians	6 September
Medical Health Officers	2 October
Sanitarians	2 October

ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC HEALTH REFRESHER COURSES INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH, TOKYO

	Med. Health Officers	Sanitar- ians	Pharma- cists	Veterin- arians	Pub.Health Nurses	Nutri- tionist	San. Eng.
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No. of Courses Held	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
Attendance by Prefec- tures and Cities							
Hokkaido	10	8	3	3	8	1	1
Tokyo	13	15	3	3	17	1	0
Kyoto	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka	5	8	3	3	9	1	1
Kanagawa	3	5	3	3	2	1	1
Hyogo	4	5	2	3	5	1	1
Nagasaki	5	5	2	3	5	1	1

Restricted

Restricted

Med. Health Sanitar- Pharma- Veterin- Pub. Health Nutri- San.
Officers ians cists arians Nurses tionist Eng.

No. of Courses Held	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
Attendance by Prefec- tures and Cities							
Niigata	5	5	3	3	4	1	0
Saitama	3	3	3	3	4	1	1
Gumma	3	5	3	3	4	1	0
Chiba	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Ibaraki	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Tochigi	2	3	1	2	3	1	0
Nara	1	4	3	3	4	0	0
Mie	3	5	3	3	3	0	1
Aichi	4	4	2	3	3	1	1
Shizuoka	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Yamanashi	5	5	3	3	5	1	1
Shiga	3	5	2	3	5	0	0
Gifu	3	5	3	3	4	1	1
Nagano	5	5	3	3	5	1	1
Miyagi	3	2	2	2	4	1	1
Fukushima	5	4	3	3	3	1	1
Iwate	4	5	3	3	3	1	0
Aomori	4	5	3	3	6	0	1
Yamagata	5	5	3	4	4	1	1
Akita	4	4	3	3	3	1	1
Fukui	1	2	2	3	3	0	0
Ishikawa	3	4	3	3	3	1	1
Toyama	4	5	2	1	3	0	0
Tottori	3	5	3	3	3	0	1
Shimane	2	3	2	3	3	1	0
Okayama	5	5	3	3	3	0	1
Hiroshima	5	5	3	3	4	1	1
Yamaguchi	3	3	3	2	3	0	1
Wakayama	5	5	3	3	3	0	1
Tokushima	3	5	3	3	3	1	0
Kagawa	4	4	3	3	4	1	1
Ehime	2	4	3	4	2	1	1
Kochi	1	5	3	3	2	1	1
Fukuoka	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Oita	4	4	3	3	4	0	0
Saga	5	5	3	3	6	1	1
Kumamoto	4	4	2	3	4	1	1
Miyazaki	4	5	3	3	3	1	1
Kagoshima	4	5	3	3	4	1	1
Osaka City	2	3	1	0	6	1	0
Kyoto City	5	2	2	0	4	0	0
Nagoya City	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Kobe City	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Yokohama City	4	2	2	1	2	1	0

SECTION II

MEDICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Visit of American Medical Association Representatives

Five representatives of the American Medical Association will arrive in Japan during the first part of August.

Dr. Roscoe L. Sensenich, South Bend, Indiana, President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Edward McCormick, Toledo, Ohio, Dr. Ernest Irons, Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Elmer Henderson, Louisville, Kentucky and Dr. John Fitzgibbon, Portland, Oregon, members of the Board of Trustees, will represent the American

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Medical Association as consultants to SCAP.

During their stay in Japan they will be primarily interested in studying the social security system and the Japanese system of medical service.

Visits will be made to selected areas and Military Government Team Health Officers will be notified in advance in order that problems of local interest may be presented to the group.

The Medical Service Law

The Medical Service Law was passed by the Diet on 4 July to become effective 1 October.

The Law provides definitions of clinics, hospitals and midwifery homes and regulates their licensure. Clinics may have a maximum capacity of 19 beds and will not be permitted to hold patients for more than 48 hours except in emergencies. Hospitals will have 20 beds or more and the law specifies services, standards and equipments for general hospitals (100 beds). Midwifery homes may not accomodate more than nine women in pregnancy and childbirth and will not be termed hospitals.

Medical Care Inspectors are provided for in the Law and will be placed in state, urban and local governments.

The principle of grants-in-aid by the National Government to urban or local prefectural governments for the establishment (not operation) of necessary public medical facilities is established and the Minister of Welfare will be advised by a Council on arrangement, appointed by the Prime Minister, in matters pertaining to needs for such grants.

Public medical facilities are made available to duly licensed local practitioners where the need exists and with approval of the Minister of Welfare. Fees of public medical facilities may be fixed by a Council on Medical Fees within the Ministry of Welfare. The Minister of Welfare is advised on public medical institutions by a Council on Management appointed by the Prime Minister on recommendation of the Minister of Welfare.

Nutrition Branch

The May Nutrition Survey results on the food consumed in grams and calories are given in the attached table. (Inclosure #2).

Throughout the urban and rural areas, a distinction has been made between the farmers and non-farmers. Areas covered in the table are: Tokyo, the Eleven Large Cities (Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama), Other Cities (population of 30,000 and over), Forty-six (rural) Prefectures, Tokyo Railways, Akita Copper Mine and Four Coal Mines (Hokkaido-Bibai Coal Mine, Fukushima-Joban Coal Mine, and Fukuoka-Miyawa and Katsuta Coal Mines).

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Equine Encephalitis

An outbreak of Equine Encephalitis totaling 34 cases has been reported in the following prefectures; Saitama, Gumma, Chiba, Tokyo, Yamagata, Gifu, Toyama and Miyazaki. Animal disease control teams are now immunizing horses in the areas where the disease prevailed in 1947. The shortage of available vaccine is due to insufficient laboratory facilities, however, production is continuing and more vaccine will be made available shortly, although not in sufficient amounts to meet the demand. Immediate reports should be made to the Animal Hygiene Section,

3
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Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry upon diagnosing new cases in those Prefectures now having negative reports.

Food Shortage

Military Government Health Officers are requested to bring the attention of the Food Sanitation inspectors to poor sanitary storage conditions of those commodities being turned over to the Japanese for distribution and rationing. In many cases, insects native to Japan are being found, particularly in the sugar, which is due to carelessness on the part of the Japanese in storing the staples under sanitary conditions.

Animal Diseases

Following is the report of animal diseases for the period 17-23 July, as submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Iwate	Swine erysipelas	3
Kagoshima	Swine plague	7
Chiba	Swine plague	3
	Anthrax	1
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	10
Chiba	" "	2
Toyama	" "	2
Tokyo	" "	2
Yamagata	" "	1
Gumma	" "	7
Yamanashi	" "	2
Gifu	" "	1

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Production

A total of 4,690 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 11-17 July.

During the period 11-17 July, 46,035 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 47,768 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray were distributed. At the same time, 180,000 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 32,200 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 10,000 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 17 July include 2,284,691 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 210,609 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 81,754 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

The Ministry of Welfare directed that 134 drums, 50 gallons each, of pyrethrum emulsion be shipped to four prefectures in the period 12-18 July. This is equivalent to 201,000 gallons of finished insecticide. Shipments are as specified below.

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 12-18 July

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Quantity, 50-gal. Drums</u>
Fukui	23
Nagano	57
Hiroshima	29
Fukuoka	25
Total -	134

Restricted

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A total of 6,356 pieces of dusting and spraying equipment were distributed to 11 prefectures during the period 11 - 17 July, as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Knapsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer
Hokkaido	100	50		
Saitama	200			
Chiba		206		50
Tokyo	280	270		2,050
Osaka	500			
Shimane			80	
Tokushima	150			
Kagawa				150
Fukuoka		300	50	600
Saga		120		
Nagasaki	300	400		500
Total	1,530	1,346	130	3,350

The Ministry of Welfare announced in the Official Gazette of 23 July, the removal from distribution control of penicillin and sulfathiazole. During the past few months the production of these items has improved to the extent that it makes further control of these drugs unnecessary.

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Fukui Earthquake

Reports from the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, show that less than 20% of the medicinal narcotics made available immediately following the earthquake in Fukui were required during the first five days.

Addicts

Addicts, charged with narcotic violations, who had shown no withdrawal symptoms during their confinement, immediately evidenced such symptoms when a close watch was maintained over possible sources of supply. Corrective action has been taken to prevent narcotics being smuggled to such inmates in the future.

Annual Statistical Information

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is preparing statistical information on a monthly basis which will be used to prepare annual reports at the end of each year. Such statistics relate to violations, arrests, convictions (average length of sentence or amount of fine), suspended sentences, suspension of license, addicts and their classification, and recidivists. Prefectural officials who are preparing similar information are better informed relative to the effectiveness of narcotic enforcement in their respective prefectures.

Suspension of Registrants

The attention of officials of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was referred to the necessity of narcotic agents conferring with local procurators before decision is made to suspend a registrant's license rather than prosecute him in Japanese Courts. In all cases in which a registrant's license is suspended, the Minister of Welfare must be notified immediately of all facts in the case.

Narcotic Section

Effective 15 July the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, was placed in the newly established Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau rather than in the Medical Affairs Bureau.

5
Restricted

Restricted

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

Heifers for Relief Committee Shipments

The "Heifers for Relief Committee (30 North Marion Ave., Pasadena (4), California) are shipping approximately 2,000 goats to Japan before October.

Three shipments of goats have arrived (230 goats in the first shipment, 254 goats in the second shipment and 225 in the third shipment). Information covering the allocation and distribution of the first and second shipments was carried in previous Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins.

The allocation of the 225 goats in the third shipment is as follows:

*Ministry of Welfare (for welfare institutions)	94 goats
Ministry of Agriculture	41 goats
Ministry of Education	<u>90 goats</u>
Total	225 goats

*Ministry of Welfare allocation (distribution now being effected) is as follows

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Institution</u>	<u>Number of Goats</u>
Niigata	Seien Seiyosha	5
	Seien Hoikuen	5
Toyama	Kenritsu Jutoku Gokuen	3
	Sekijiyi Bysin	4
	Nireharayo	3
	Tomari-cho Boshiryo	3
Ishikawa	Ono Jinzenin	5
	Keiseijiku	3
	Baikokai	3
	Kano Jisshu Gakku	4
Aichi	Takashi Sagyojo	5
	Aichi Gakuen	5
	Handaryo	5
Gifu	Futabaryo	5
	Kagamigahara-Kunrenjo	5
	Gifu Gakuin	3
Mie	Suzuka-Koseiryo	5
	Kameyama Shakaikan	3
	Sensai Gakusha	3
	Asagami-Jusanjo	3
Nara	Tenri-Yotokuin	5
	Tenri-Yorozusodansho	5
	Aizenryo	4
Total		<u>94</u>

Community Chest - Japanese Red Cross Campaign

Reference, Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin, No. 75 (for the period 31 May - 6 June).

The Ministry of Welfare, Community Chest and Japanese Red Cross have reported,

6
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within the past week, that there appears to be some misunderstanding on the part of some Military Government personnel regarding the "joint campaign agreement" between the Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest.

The Japanese Red Cross and the Community Chest have agreed to conduct a "joint campaign" for the fiscal year (1948-49) during October 1948 and every encouragement to assist in making this cooperative fund raising effort a success is requested. For details covering the agreement see the information contained in referenced Weekly Bulletin.

Japanese Red Cross Society

The American Red Cross has made ¥400,000 available to the Japanese Red Cross, as a donation, to assist in the development of the Japanese Junior Red Cross Program. Of the donation, ¥300,000 will be expended on the Junior Red Cross Leadership Training Center to be held at Okayama (25 - 31 July) and Gora (15 - 21 August).

The American Red Cross has also delivered a donation of 2,030 reams of bible paper, 60 reams of vellum and 900 bundles of binder boards for use in publishing a Japanese Red Cross Home Nursing Textbook and other pamphlets on nursing. The publishing of these texts and pamphlets will be under the supervision of the Public Health and Welfare Division, SCAP.

An extensive Water Safety Program is being conducted during the months of July and August with the assistance of an American Red Cross First Aid and Water Safety Consultant in Kagoshima, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Okayama, Akita, Niigata and Kanagawa Prefectural Chapter Areas.

Maternal and Child Health Program

Inclosed with this Weekly Bulletin are two copies of the approved Maternal and Child Health Program of the Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. It is requested that one copy be made available to the Team Health Officer and one to the Team Welfare Officer for information purposes. It is probable that the Children's Section within the Prefectural Health Department will have copies in Japanese. This material may be used for purposes of publicity.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

General

The Report of the Social Security Mission is being translated into Japanese by the Japanese Government and copies of the translation will be given to the various Ministries, the Diet and interested private groups. The newspapers have given rather extensive coverage to the release of the Report.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7
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Inclosures:

1. Preventive Vaccination Law.
2. Results of Nutrition Surveys, Japan - May 1948.
3. Maternal and Child Health Program.
4. Digest and Report of Vital Statistics in Japan, May 1948
5. Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable and Venereal Diseases in Japan, week ended 17 July 1948.

Restricted

Preventive Vaccination Law

Chapter I. General Rules

Art. 1. This Law shall, to administer preventive vaccination for the purpose of prevention of outbreak and prevalence of the disease which is liable to be infected, aim at contribution to elevation and promotion of public health.

Art. 2. In this Law preventive vaccination shall mean injection or lancet inoculation of antigen into human body which is affirmed effective for prevention of a disease, so as to give effect of immunity from the disease.

2. Diseases to which preventive vaccination is to be administered as provided for in this Law shall be as follows:

1. Smallpox
2. Diphtheria
3. Typhoid Fever
4. Paratyphus
5. Pertussis
6. Tuberculosis
7. Eruptive Typhus
8. Cholera
9. Pest
10. Scarlet Fever
11. Influenza
12. Weil's Disease

3. Protectors as provided for in this Law shall mean those who exercise authority or who are their guardians.

Art. 3. Every person shall be inoculated for prevention as provided for in this Law.

2. Concerning persons under 16 years of age and legally incompetent persons, their protectors shall cause them to be inoculated for prevention, regardless of the provision of the preceding paragraph.

Art. 4. In case protectors of persons, such as children, pupils and others corresponding to these, under 16 years of age, legally incompetent persons, or inmates under 16 years of age have not performed the duty under par. 2 of the preceding Article, the following persons shall instruct the said protectors to perform their duty under the same paragraph:

1. Heads of the nursing institute, the nursery and other means for children's welfare service.
2. Heads of the school and the hospital and other establishments corresponding to these.
3. One who has inmates for the purpose of employment.

2. Persons stated in the preceding Items may cause children, pupils and other persons corresponding to these, or inmates to be inoculated for prevention.

Art. 5. The head of city, town, or village, (hereinafter when the term "heads of cities towns and villages" is used, it shall be understood to include chief of Health Centers of the ward of Tokyo Metropolis), shall periodically administer preventive vaccination provided for in provisions of this Law in accordance with instruction at a chief of Health center.

2. The heads of cities provided for in the Cabinet Order based on Article 1 of the Health Center Law (No. 101 of 1947) and the chief of health center of the Ward area of Tokyo Metropolis, shall administer the periodical vaccination referred to above in accordance with an instruction of the governor of the prefecture.

Art. 6. The Governor of the urban or local prefecture may, when considered necessary for prevention of spread of a disease, extraordinarily administer preventive vaccination or cause the head of a city, town or village to do such, after designating a date and limits of persons to be inoculated for prevention.

2. Welfare Minister may, when considered necessary, cause the Governor of the urban or the local prefecture to do the preventive vaccination of the preceding paragraph.

Chapter II. Procedure of Administration

Art. 7. The head of the city, town or village shall designate a date when persons to be regularly inoculated for prevention are to be given preventive vaccination.

Art. 8. The head of the city, town or village shall, when there are persons who have not been inoculated for prevention on the date designated under provisions of the preceding Article or who have doubtful evidence for such inoculation, cause them to be inoculated for prevention on the further date designated or at once.

2. Preventive vaccination which one has irregularly been given under provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be regarded as regular preventive vaccination.

Art. 9. Those who are impossible to be given preventive vaccination on a designated date under a disease or other circumstances, or their protectors may apply to the head of the city, town or village for postponement attached such reason, within 7 days after the designated date.

2. The head of the city, town or village shall, when postponed preventive vaccination under provisions of the preceding paragraph, deliver a certificate of it.

3. In case preventive vaccination has been postponed under provisions of paragraph 1, preventive vaccination which persons have been given after disappearance of such circumstances shall be regarded as regular preventive vaccination to limit those who have been done within the period fixed by Ministerial Ordinance after the designated date.

Art. 10. Preventive vaccination against smallpox (hereinafter called smallpox vaccination) shall be administered in the following regular period. However, one who has or had been suffering from smallpox may be exempted from it according to a certificate of a chief of a Health Center.

1. Period from 2 months to 12 months after birth.
2. Within 6 months before admission into a elementary school.
3. Within 6 months before completion of the elementary school.

2. Successful smallpox vaccination within 2 years before the regular period under Item 2 or Item 3 of par. 1 shall be regarded as the regular smallpox vaccination under Item 2 or Item 3 of the same paragraph.

3. In case regular smallpox vaccination is administered the head of the city, town or village shall give examination of vaccination on the date designated.

4. Those who have received a periodic smallpox vaccination, shall receive or their protectors shall cause them to receive the examination under the preceding paragraph or the examination of the physician under par. 6.

5. Provisions of par. 1 and par. 2 of the preceding Art. shall correspondingly be applied to examination under the preceding paragraph.

6. A physician shall issue smallpox vaccination certificates after examining anybody who has received a periodic smallpox vaccination.

7. As regards the recipient of a smallpox vaccination certificate of the preceding paragraph, a guardian or anybody coming under any Item of paragraph 1 of Article 4 shall make a report to the chief of a city, town or village within 10 days.

8. In case it is considered that effect of immunity is not taken under smallpox vaccination administered according to provisions of the paragraph 4 or 6, one more smallpox vaccination shall be administered at once after them.

Art. 11. Preventive vaccination against diphtheria shall be administered in the following regular periods:

1. Period from 6 months to 12 months after birth.
2. Within 6 months before admission into the elementary school.
3. Within 6 months before completion of the elementary school.

Art. 12. Preventive vaccination against typhoid fever or paratyphus shall be administered in the following regular periods. However, one who has or had been suffering from typhoid fever or paratyphus may be excepted according to a certificate of a chief of a Health Center.

1. Period from 36 months to 48 months after birth.
2. Annually during the period until 60 years of age after inoculated regularly under the preceding Item.

2. Before the preventive vaccination of typhoid fever or paratyphus, the health examination concerning the tabooing symptom against preventive vaccination shall be given. And preventive vaccination shall not be administered to those who have the tabooing symptom.

Art. 13. Preventive vaccination against pertussis shall be administered in the following regular periods. However, one who has or had been suffering from pertussis may be excepted from it according to a certificate of a chief of a Health Center.

1. Period from 3 months to 6 months after birth.
2. Period from 12 months to 18 months after the regular inoculation under the preceding Item.

Art. 14. Preventive vaccination against tuberculosis shall be administered in the following regular periods. However, persons who have tuberculosis or are positive reactors of tuberculin test as defined by Ministerial Ordinance may be excepted from preventive vaccination according to a certificate of a chief of a Health Center.

1. Within 6 months after birth.
2. Every year during the period until 30 years of age after regular preventive vaccination under the preceding Item.

2. In case preventive vaccination against tuberculosis is administered as provided for in this Law, tuberculine test shall be previously given.

Art. 15. Necessary matters for procedure of administration for preventive vaccination shall, except for that which is provided for in this Law, be prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance.

Chapter III. Certificates and Records

Art. 16. The head of the city, town or village shall, as provided for in Ministerial Ordinance, deliver certificates of regular preventive vaccination to those who have been given regular preventive vaccination under provisions of Art. 10 - Art. 14.

2. The governor of the urban or local prefecture or the head of the city, town or village shall, as provided for in Ministerial Ordinance, deliver certificates of extraordinary preventive vaccination under provisions of Art. 6.

3. Concerning smallpox vaccination, certificates of preventive vaccination under the preceding two paragraphs shall not be delivered to those who have not undergone examination for smallpox vaccination.

Art. 17. Those who are requested by the public official concerned shall present certificates of preventive vaccination for themselves or for the persons under 16 years of age. This rule, however, shall not apply when prescribed by Ministerial Ordinance.

Art. 18. A chief of a Health Center shall deliver certificates to persons who have or has been suffering from smallpox, pertussis, typhoid fever or paratyphus and persons who have tuberculosis or are positive reactors of tuberculin test, under report of a physician who diagnosed them.

Art. 19. The head of the city, town or village (the Governor of the urban or local prefecture or the head of the city, town or village), in case of preventive vaccination under provisions of Art. 6 shall, as provided for in Ministerial Ordinance, draw up records concerning all preventive vaccinations administered under provisions of the Ordinance, and preserve them.

Chapter IV. Expenditures

Art. 20. Necessary expenditures in order to administer preventive vaccination under the provision of this Law shall be borne by the city, town or village (the expenditures in order to administer preventive vaccination under the provisions of Art. 6, shall be borne by the prefecture, city, town or village).

Art. 21. The prefecture shall bear two thirds of the expenditures borne by the city, town or village under the provisions of the preceding Article, as defined by Cabinet Ordinance.

Art. 22. The National Treasury shall, as defined by Cabinet Ordinance grant half the amount borne by the prefecture under the provisions of Art. 20 and the preceding Article.

Art. 23. The heads of the city, town or village shall collect actual expense of the inoculation of the persons who have received preventive vaccination under the provisions of this Law, or the protectors thereof, as defined by Cabinet Ordinance. This rule, however, shall not be applicable to those who are deemed unable to pay the expenses on account of the economic reason and to the inoculation administered under the provision of Art. 6.

Art. 24. Necessary expenditures in order to administer preventive vaccination at the area of the ward in Tokyo Metropolis shall, regardless of the provisions from Art. 20 to Art. 22, be borne by the Tokyo Metropolis, and the National Treasury shall grant half the amount borne by the Tokyo Metropolis.

2. As regards the preceding paragraph, the regulation in the preceding Article (Art. 23) concerning the collection of actual expenses shall apply. In this case "head of city, town or village" shall be replaced by "Governor of Tokyo Metropolis".

Art. 25. When the Governor deems that the city, town or village to administer the preventive vaccination as provided for in this Law does not administer the preventive vaccination, the preventive vaccination administered is not adequate, or the city, town or village cannot administer the preventive vaccination within the necessary period of time, the Governor may administer the preventive vaccination and cause the city, town or village to bear the expenses of the said vaccination.

Chapter V. Penal Regulations

Art. 26. Any person who comes under any one of the following Items shall be liable to a fine under 3,000 yen:

1. One who infringed provisions of Art. 3, par. 1 or par. 2 or Art. 4, par. 1.
2. One who infringed provisions of Art. 10, par. 4.

Art. 27. Any person who infringed provisions of Art. 10, par. 6 or 7 shall be liable to a fine under 1,000 yen.

Appendix

Art. 28. This Law shall be enforced as from July 1, 1948. However, a date of enforcement of provisions of Art. 13, and Art. 14 shall be fixed by Cabinet Order concerning each provisions, but not to exceed the June 30, 1949.

Art. 29. When this Law is put into force, any persons of 36 months after birth of age upwards, who have received a preventive inoculation for typhoid fever or paratyphus, shall be deemed as to have had a preventive inoculation provided for in Item 1 of par. 1 of Art. 12.

2. When this Law is put into force, any persons of 48 months after birth to 60 years of age, who have not received a preventive inoculation for typhoid fever or paratyphus, shall have to receive the said preventive inoculation.

3. As regards any persons who have received the preventive inoculation referred to in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of par. 1 of this Article shall apply.

Art. 30. When Article 13 is put into force, any persons of 6 to 24 months of age shall receive a preventive inoculation or pertussis in accordance with provisions of Ministerial Ordinance.

2. Any persons who have received the preventive inoculation referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed as have had a preventive inoculation provided for in Item 1 of Article 13.

Art. 31. When Article 14 is put into force, any persons of 6 months of age upwards who have received a preventive inoculation of tuberculosis shall be deemed as to have had a preventive inoculation provided for in Item 1 of paragraph 1 of the said Article.

2. When Article 14 is put into force, any persons of 6 months to 30 years of age who have not received a preventive inoculation for tuberculosis shall have to receive the said preventive inoculation in accordance with provisions of Ministerial Ordinance.

3. As regards any persons who have received the preventive inoculation referred to in the preceding paragraph, the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply.

Art. 32. Smallpox Vaccination Law shall be abrogated.

2. The first smallpox vaccination administered under the former law before the enforcement of this Law shall be regarded as administered under provisions of Art. 10, par. 1, Item 1 of this Law.

3. When this Law is put into force, any persons who are pupils of elementary school and have not received a vaccination against smallpox for the 2nd stage provided for in Article 1 of the Smallpox Vaccination Law, shall receive the said vaccination on any date to be appointed by the headman of city, town or village.

Art. 33. A part of the Communication Diseases Prevention Law shall be revised as follows:

"Expenditures necessary for the cleaning, disinfection and preventive vaccination of smallpox administrated by the city, town or village" in the Art. 21, Item 2 shall be revised "Expenditures necessary for the cleaning and the disinfection administrated by the city, town or village".

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1948

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

	T O K Y O			ELEVEN CITIES		
	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total
Number	92	4220	4312	883	4302	5185
Pop. Ratio						
Adult Unit						
No. persons	0.861	0.805	0.806	0.898	0.813	0.827
Protein						
Animal	6.9	19.6	19.4	17.9	22.1	20.3
Vegetable	53.4	47.0	47.1	56.0	45.6	47.4
Total	60.3	66.6	66.5	67.9	67.7	67.7
Fat	13.8	19.0	18.9	14.3	11.5	12.0
Carbohydrate	436.1	382.9	384.0	455.9	369.0	384.0
Calories						
Ration	1188	1264	1263	148	1221	1036
Free Market	428	626	622	52	587	494
Home Prod.	477	26	36	2012	36	378
Gift	18	41	40	12	33	29
Total	2111	1957	1961	2224	1877	1937

1/ Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa and Matsuyama.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1948

	T O K Y O			ELEVEN CITIES		
	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total
Grains						
Rice	342.7	295.6	296.6	430.3	299.1	321.8
Wheat	94.1	112.8	112.4	23.3	81.1	71.1
Barley	53.6	32.1	32.6	39.5	37.9	38.2
Others	41.1	4.0	4.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total	531.5	444.5	446.4	494.9	419.9	432.9
Nuts, etc.	-	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Potatoes						
Sweet	21.9	72.6	71.6	75.9	50.5	54.9
White	36.2	25.6	25.8	68.5	28.2	35.1
Others	13.9	4.4	4.6	14.5	6.5	7.9
Total	72.0	102.6	102.0	158.9	85.2	97.9
Sugars	7.9	10.3	10.3	1.1	10.9	9.2
Oils	1.0	2.8	2.8	0.4	1.5	1.3
Legumes						
Soya	-	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
Soya Products	25.2	28.9	28.8	51.0	19.6	25.0
Other Beans	3.3	9.4	9.3	2.2	9.2	8.0
Total	28.5	39.1	38.9	55.4	30.8	35.0
Animal Foods						
Fish	19.9	75.0	73.8	54.8	78.2	74.2
Meat, Poultry	5.8	12.1	11.9	3.5	12.0	10.5
Eggs	2.4	3.7	3.7	1.9	4.7	4.2
Milk	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	7.1	6.0
Total	29.5	92.4	90.9	61.1	102.0	94.9
Leafy, Green & Yellow Veg.	165.8	113.8	114.9	111.5	66.1	73.9
Other Fruits & Veg.						
Citrus, Tomatoes	0.6	5.8	5.7	1.9	15.5	13.2
Other Fruits	14.6	7.9	8.0	4.0	12.4	11.0
Other Veg.	34.6	45.4	45.2	119.4	106.2	108.5
Total	49.8	59.1	58.9	125.3	134.1	132.7
Seaweeds	3.8	4.8	4.8	2.6	6.1	5.5
Processed Veg.						
Dried	0.9	2.5	2.4	7.3	7.0	7.0
Pickled	16.1	23.0	22.9	115.1	46.2	58.1
Total	17.0	25.5	25.3	122.4	53.2	65.1
Flavours	10.7	21.9	21.7	16.7	32.5	29.8

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1948

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

	2/ OTHER CITIES			3/ RURAL AREAS		
	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total
Number	1791	5902	7693	15,771	5989	21,763
Pop. Ratio						
Adult Unit						
No. persons	0.867	0.838	0.845	0.872	0.807	0.854
Protein						
Animal	11.8	19.3	17.5	8.8	11.7	9.6
Vegetable	50.8	47.0	47.9	52.2	47.9	51.0
Total	62.6	66.3	65.4	61.0	59.6	60.6
Fat	13.3	15.2	14.6	12.6	12.5	12.6
Carbohydrate	419.5	374.6	385.1	423.3	378.9	411.1
Calories						
Ration	327	1176	977	293	1226	549
Free Market	81	548	438	63	347	140
Home Prod.	1621	122	474	1674	257	1286
Gift	21	61	51	20	39	26
Total	2050	1907	1940	2050	1969	2001

2/ 30,000 population or over.

3/ 46 prefectures.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1948

	OTHER CITIES			RURAL AREAS		
	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total	Farmer	Non-farmer	Total
Grains						
Rice	360.7	311.2	322.8	350.1	301.1	336.7
Wheat	35.2	51.3	47.5	32.8	48.3	37.1
Barley	61.9	33.4	40.1	72.9	51.3	67.0
Others	5.5	7.3	7.0	12.2	6.9	10.7
Total	463.3	403.2	417.4	468.0	407.6	451.5
Nuts, etc.	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Potatoes						
Sweet	112.2	67.5	78.0	83.9	77.7	82.2
White	21.1	43.5	38.2	46.2	30.4	41.9
Others	12.8	3.7	9.7	20.5	13.8	18.7
Total	146.1	119.7	125.9	150.6	121.9	142.8
Sugars	3.8	7.7	6.8	2.3	5.1	3.0
Oils	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Legumes						
Soya	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.1
Soya Products	35.0	29.5	30.8	42.6	31.1	39.5
Other Beans	9.1	16.3	14.6	8.1	14.7	9.9
Total	48.2	48.4	48.4	53.9	48.6	52.5
Animal Foods						
Fish	49.2	80.4	73.1	32.9	43.1	35.7
Meat, Poultry	1.1	5.2	4.2	1.5	2.9	1.9
Eggs	1.5	5.5	4.6	2.7	3.6	3.0
Milk	5.0	4.8	4.9	3.7	2.4	3.3
Total	56.8	96.0	86.8	40.8	52.0	43.9
Leafy, Green & Yellow Veg.	88.0	116.3	109.7	89.8	100.1	92.6
Other Fruits & Veg.						
Citrus, Tomatoes	6.3	7.1	6.9	1.9	3.4	2.3
Other Fruits	4.2	9.6	8.3	2.5	4.7	3.1
Other Veg.	102.5	89.5	92.6	83.9	99.0	88.0
Total	113.0	106.2	107.8	88.3	107.1	93.4
Seaweeds	3.3	4.7	4.4	2.0	3.6	2.4
Processed Veg.						
Dried	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5	4.5	5.2
Pickled	55.2	48.1	49.7	63.9	53.7	61.1
Total	60.9	54.1	55.6	69.4	58.2	66.3
Flavours	22.2	27.3	26.1	18.3	19.1	18.5

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN - MAY 1948

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

	TOKYO RAILWAYS	AKITA COPPER MINE	FOUR COAL MINES
Number	478	1007	2832
Pop. Ratio			
Adult Unit			
No. persons	0.779	0.907	0.857
Protein			
Animal	14.6	38.6	17.5
Vegetable	43.6	46.9	47.4
Total	58.2	85.5	64.9
Fat	15.8	22.1	14.1
Carbohydrate	351.7	384.4	390.8
Calories			
Ration	1284	1524	1601
Free Market	468	430	257
Home Prod.	5	116	60
Gift	21	8	29
Total	1778	2078	1947

Hokkaido - Bibai Coal Mine
Fukushima - Joban Coal Mine
Fukuoka - Miyaura Mine, Katsuta Mine

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita Per Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan - May 1948

	TOKYO RAILWAYS	AKITA COPPER MINE	FOUR COAL MINES
Grains			
Rice	302.0	405.0	378.8
Wheat	73.6	41.2	56.5
Barley	29.3	0.2	6.5
Others	0.7	3.3	1.0
Total	405.6	449.7	442.8
Nuts, etc.	0.1	0.1	0.2
Potatoes			
Sweet	71.9	0.9	21.6
White	13.0	52.7	78.2
Others	2.7	5.9	3.5
Total	87.6	59.5	103.3
Sugars	10.0	3.1	5.0
Oils	2.1	0.3	1.5
Legumes			
Soya	1.9	2.2	1.2
Soya Products	24.0	42.9	32.6
Other Beans	6.5	1.6	4.6
Total	32.4	46.7	38.4
Animal Foods			
Fish	71.8	223.1	84.4
Meat, Poultry	2.2	0.9	0.7
Eggs	1.9	0.3	3.3
Milk	0.4	4.7	0.8
Total	76.3	229.5	89.2
Leafy, Green & Yellow Veg.	199.1	119.2	100.6
Other Fruits & Veg.			
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.2	0.4	2.0
Other Fruits	6.9	11.7	12.7
Other Veg.	37.1	95.6	90.5
Total	51.2	107.7	105.2
Seaweeds	3.0	3.6	1.8
Processed Veg.			
Dried	-	0.5	3.2
Pickled	21.3	36.2	76.6
Total	21.3	36.7	79.8
Flavours	24.2	18.4	29.1

Inclosure No. 3 missing

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS
IN JAPAN, May 1948

The attached tables summarize the vital statistics for Japan, total "shi" (cities having a population of 30,000 or more), total "gun" (areas having less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of May 1948. The numbers reported are from the Monthly schedule Report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths, marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population enumerated on 1 October 1947 and are computed on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are per 1,000 live births during May.

Live Births: The usual seasonal decline in live births continued. There were 201,575 births in May compared with 224,293 in April. The current birth rate (30.5) was 13 percent less than in April (35.0). This is the first month this year in which the birth rate has not been significantly higher than the rate (30.4) in the corresponding month of 1946. The current rate, however, was 23 percent higher than the median May rate (24.8) for the seven-year period, 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "gun" combined (30.7) was only 3 percent higher than that (29.9) for all "shi". Prefectural rates ranged from 25.6 in Wakayama to 37.8 in Aomori. Thirty-six prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national rate. Five were higher and five were lower. Prefectures whose rates exceeded the national figure by more than 10 percent included Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, and Fukui. Those having rates that were less than 90 percent of the average were Yamagata, Chiba, Nara, Wakayama and Kochi.

Deaths: Deaths continued to show the usual seasonal decline. The number decreased from 79,756 in April to 75,314 in May. The death rate fell 9 percent, from 12.5 to 11.4 currently. This was the lowest rate recorded for May in the 29 years for which monthly data are available. It was 20 percent less than the rate (14.2) in May 1947 and 25 percent below the median rate for May (15.3) in the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The rate for all "gun" combined (11.6) was approximately 5 percent higher than the rate for all "shi" (11.0). Rates among the prefectures varied from 9.7 in Kanagawa to 14.7 in Iwate. There were 33 prefectures whose rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national rate. Eight prefectural rates exceeded the average by more than 10 percent. These included two prefectures in southern Japan (Tottori and Tokushima) and the eight prefectures comprising northern Honshu and extending down the coast of the Sea of Japan (Aomori, Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Niigata and Toyama). At the other extreme, five prefectural rates were less than 90 percent of the national rate. These were all in central Honshu and included Tochigi, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi and Aichi.

Deaths and death rates per 100,000 population for the ten leading causes of death in May were: Tuberculosis, all forms (13,236) (200.1); intracranial lesions of vascular origin (7,528) (113.8); cancer, and other malignant tumors (4,601) (69.6); senility (4,357) (65.9); disease of the heart (3,942) (59.6); pneumonia, all forms, (3,910) (59.1); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, under 2 years of age (3,350) (50.6); nephritis (3,028) (45.8); accidents (2,802) (42.4); and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines, 2 years of age and over (2,733) (41.4). Together these 10 causes accounted for more than 65 percent (49,492) of all deaths. Compared with April, there was a reduction in the rates of all these causes except cancer and other malignant tumors, diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines under 2 years of age and accidents. It should be noted also that in April the ten leading causes included congenital disability but not accidents.

Infant Deaths: There were only 11,438 infant deaths during May compared with 13,569 in April. The rate per 1,000 live births (56.7) was approximately 6 percent less than previously (60.5). The current rate was the lowest recorded for May in the eight years for which monthly data are available. It was 25 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947, (76.1), and 42 percent less than the median rate (97.8) for May during the five-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate per 1,000 live births in all "gun" combined (60.0) was 20 percent higher than the rate in all "shi" combined (50.0). Prefectural rates ranged from 43.7 in Kyoto to 93.4 in Akita. Only 18 prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national rate. Thirteen were higher and 15 were lower. Four prefectures had rates that were 50 percent or more higher than the average. These were Aomori, Iwate, Akita and Ishikawa. As usual, the ten leading causes of infant deaths accounted for more than 80 percent (9,294) of the total. More than half (6,121) were due to the three leading causes. The number of deaths and the death rate per 1,000 live births for each of the ten causes, in order of their importance, were: congenital disability (2,373) (11.8); diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (2,232) (11.1); pneumonia, all forms (1,516) (7.5); premature birth (954) (4.7); bronchitis, all forms (559) (2.8); "other diseases peculiar to the first year of life" (524) (2.6); congenital malformations (297) (1.5); measles (296) (1.5); meningitis not due to meningococcus (295) (1.5); and beriberi (248) (1.2).

Stillbirths: Still births totalled 11,402 in May compared with 11,304 in April. The rate per 1,000 live births (56.6) was 12 percent higher than previously (50.4). This was 14 percent higher than the rate (49.6) in May 1947 but approximately the same as the median rate (56.2) for May during the seven-year period 1935-1941.

The still birth rate per 1,000 live births in all "shi" combined (72.7) was nearly 50 percent higher than for all "gun" (48.8). It should be noted that the number of still births increased this month in all "shi" but decreased in all "gun". Since live births declined in both areas, the rate of still births per 1,000 live births in all "shi" increased 15 percent compared to a 10 percent increase in the rate for all "gun". Prefectural rates varied from 39.4 in Ishikawa to 71.6 in Kochi. More than half (24) of the prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national rate. Twelve were higher and ten were lower.

Marriages: The number of marriages declined from 102,887 in April to 95,167 in May. The marriage rate per 1,000 population decreased more than 10 percent, from 16.1 to 14.4 this month. This was 16 percent less than the rate (17.1) in the corresponding period last year but it should be noted that the number of marriages in May 1947 was unusually high due to a rush to have marriages recorded before proposed changes in declaration forms went into effect. The current marriage rate was 85 percent higher than the median rate for May (7.8) in the seven-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "gun" combined (14.7) was nearly 7 percent higher than for all "shi" (13.8). Prefectural rates ranged from 11.6 in Chiba to 17.1 in Gumma and Nagano. Thirty-one prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national rate. Ten exceeded the average by more than 10 percent and five were less than 90 percent of the national figure.

Divorces: There was a slight increase in the number of divorces in May (7,449) compared with April (7,311). The rate per 1,000 population, however, was 1.1 in both months. This was somewhat lower than in the corresponding period of 1947 when the rate was 1.2 but nearly 60 percent higher than the median May rate (0.7) for the seven-year period, 1932-1938.

The divorce rate in all "shi" combined was 1.3 compared with 1.1 in all "gun". Rates among the prefectures varied from 0.8 in Chiba, Ibaraki and Kagoshima to 1.7 in Akita. Twenty-five prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national rate. Twelve were higher and 9 were lower.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,
MARRIAGES & DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MAY 1948

	<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>*INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>STILL- BIRTHS</u>	<u>MARRIAGES</u>	<u>DIVORCES</u>
ALL JAPAN	201575	75314	11438	11402	95167	7449
TOTAL ALL						
"SEI"	65527	24143	3278	4765	30175	2794
TOTAL ALL						
"GUO"	136048	51171	8160	6637	64992	4655
AICHI	7754	2672	401	480	3596	242
AKITA	3053	1499	285	169	1435	178
AMORI	3780	1361	311	182	1166	124
CHIBA	4909	2025	293	276	2081	138
CHIME	3724	1406	178	185	1766	177
FUKUI	2188	771	123	101	1005	81
FUKUOKA	8794	2853	438	527	4046	382
FUKUSHIMA	6277	2001	358	323	2693	241
GIJU	4081	1467	231	212	2011	122
GUATA	3790	1451	187	258	2281	141
HIROSHIMA	4805	1973	236	266	2480	211
HOZKAIDO	12198	3692	760	505	3918	329
HYOGO	8047	2938	382	473	3541	291
IBARAKI	5272	1844	262	304	2376	136
ISHIKAWA	2563	1056	220	101	997	90
IWATE	3708	1556	324	225	1391	140
KAGAWA	2461	898	183	149	1228	86
KAGOSHIMA	4574	1733	262	211	1918	121
KANAGAWA	5299	1814	236	300	2696	205
KOCHI	1886	832	109	135	933	94
KUMAMOTO	4281	1724	267	238	2401	175
KYOTO	4192	1602	183	233	1938	132
KZE	3296	1295	196	160	1678	120
KIYAGI	4350	1512	273	253	1908	162
KIYAZAKI	2878	964	158	147	1208	108
KAGATO	4812	1906	234	316	2988	152
KAGASAKI	4103	1614	261	231	2107	190
KARA	1703	764	105	105	980	69
NIIGATA	6592	2862	398	351	3311	246
OTA	3094	1292	168	199	1651	124
OSAYAMA	3922	1645	248	258	1978	146
OSAKA	8124	2946	382	535	3778	367
SAGA	2306	939	156	122	1207	73
SAITAMA	5030	1842	275	319	2681	157
SHIGA	2252	867	111	110	1108	83
SHIMANE	2253	948	136	139	1119	95
SHI ZUOKA	5886	2074	330	409	2932	207
TOCHI GI	4269	1324	206	193	1849	116
TOKUSHIMA	2429	910	141	139	1127	82
TOYO	12043	4205	537	697	5997	476
TOTTORI	1480	659	94	95	800	60
TOYAMA	2629	1100	191	110	1022	115
WAKAYAMA	2081	852	115	134	1157	111
YAMAGATA	2954	1491	243	186	1810	130
YAMAGUCHI	3513	1434	164	224	1857	156
YAMAGASHI	1940	691	87	117	1017	68

* Deaths of infants under one year of age. Source: Monthly Schedule Report,
Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE, AND
DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, MAY 1948

	*BIRTH RATE	*DEATH RATE	**INFANT DEATH RATE	**STILL- BIRTH RATE	*MARRIAGE RATE	*DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	30.5	11.4	56.7	56.6	14.4	1.1
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	29.9	11.0	50.0	72.7	13.8	1.3
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	30.7	11.6	60.0	48.8	14.7	1.1
AICHI	29.3	10.1	51.7	61.9	13.6	0.9
AKITA	28.7	14.1	93.4	55.4	13.5	1.7
AOMORI	37.8	13.6	82.3	48.1	11.7	1.2
CHIBA	27.4	11.3	59.7	56.2	11.6	0.8
EHIME	30.3	11.4	47.8	49.7	14.3	1.4
FUKUI	35.6	12.5	56.2	46.2	16.3	1.3
FUKUOKA	32.7	10.6	49.8	59.9	15.0	1.4
FUKUSHIMA	37.2	11.9	57.0	51.5	16.0	1.4
GIFU	32.3	11.6	56.6	51.9	15.9	1.0
GUMMA	28.5	10.9	49.3	68.1	17.1	1.1
HIROSHIMA	28.2	11.6	49.1	55.4	14.6	1.2
HOKKAIDO	37.4	11.3	62.3	41.4	12.0	1.0
HYOGO	31.1	11.4	47.5	58.8	13.7	1.1
IBARAKI	30.9	10.8	49.7	57.7	13.9	0.8
ISHIKAWA	32.6	13.4	85.8	39.4	12.7	1.1
IWATE	34.7	14.7	87.4	60.7	13.0	1.3
KAGAWA	31.7	11.6	74.4	60.5	15.8	1.1
KAGOSHIMA	30.9	11.7	57.3	46.1	13.0	0.8
KANAGAWA	28.2	9.7	44.5	56.6	14.4	1.1
KOCHI	26.2	11.6	57.8	71.6	13.0	1.3
KUMAMOTO	28.6	11.5	62.4	55.6	16.0	1.2
KYOTO	28.5	10.9	43.7	55.6	13.2	0.9
MIE	27.5	10.8	59.5	48.5	14.0	1.0
MIYAGI	32.8	11.4	62.8	58.2	14.4	1.2
MIYAZAKI	33.1	11.1	54.9	51.1	13.9	1.2
NAAGANO	27.6	10.9	48.6	65.7	17.1	0.9
NAGASAKI	31.6	12.4	63.6	56.3	16.2	1.5
NARA	25.8	11.6	61.7	61.7	14.8	1.0
NIIGATA	32.2	14.0	60.4	53.2	16.2	1.2
OITA	29.6	12.4	54.3	64.3	15.8	1.2
OKAYAMA	28.6	12.0	63.2	65.8	14.4	1.1
OSAKA	28.8	10.4	47.0	65.9	13.4	1.3
SAGA	29.7	12.1	67.6	52.9	15.5	0.9
SAITAMA	28.3	10.4	54.7	63.4	15.1	0.9
SHIGA	31.0	11.9	49.3	48.8	15.2	1.1
SHIMANE	29.7	12.5	60.4	61.7	14.8	1.3
SHIZUOKA	29.5	10.4	56.1	69.5	14.7	1.0
TOCHIGI	32.9	10.2	48.3	45.2	14.2	0.9
TOKUSHIMA	33.6	12.6	58.0	57.2	15.6	1.1
TOKYO	28.5	9.9	44.6	57.9	14.2	1.1
TOTTORI	29.7	13.2	63.5	64.2	16.1	1.2
TOYAMA	31.7	13.3	72.7	41.8	12.3	1.4
WAKAYAMA	25.6	10.5	55.3	64.4	14.2	1.4
YAMAGATA	26.1	13.2	82.3	63.0	16.0	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	28.0	11.4	46.7	63.8	14.8	1.2
YAMANASHI	28.4	10.1	44.8	60.3	14.9	1.0

* Rates are the number of events per 1,000 population enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.

** Rates are the number of events per 1,000 live births during the month.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 17 JULY 1948

During the twenty-ninth week ended 17 July 1948 there were reported 14,417 cases of communicable disease compared with 13,591 cases in the preceding week. Fukui Prefecture failed to submit a report on the following diseases: malaria, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia, influenza, and the three venereal diseases. All prefectures sent in reports on the remaining 11 diseases included in this report (diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, smallpox, typhus fever, cholera, scarlet fever, epidemic meningitis, Japanese "B" encephalitis, and plague).

Tuberculosis cases increased for the second consecutive week to reach a new high for the year. The current cases (8,925) were 8 percent greater than the number (8,264) reported last week, but were 3 percent less than the total (9,188) recorded in the twenty-ninth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum, were 597.6 and 476.1 respectively.

The incidence of measles continued its downward trend. In the current week there were 1,195 cases compared with 1,353 last week, a decrease of 12 percent. In the twenty-ninth week of 1947 there were more than four times as many cases (5,602). The current and cumulative cases rates were 80.0 and 96.7 respectively.

Whooping cough cases increased 17 percent from 1,567 to 1,841. This was less than one third the number (5,876) recorded in the corresponding week last year. The current and cumulative case rates were 123.3 and 63.8 respectively.

There were 870 cases of pneumonia reported currently compared with 978 cases last week and 2,584 cases in the twenty-ninth week of 1947. This was the smallest number of cases recorded in any one week of 1948 or 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 58.3 and 204.2 respectively.

There were 37 cases of influenza currently compared with 17 last week. Twenty-two of the cases were reported in two prefectures -- Shiga (11) and Hiroshima (11). These two prefectures account for only 3 cases last week. In the twenty-ninth week last year there were 54 cases. The current case rate (2.5) was little less than half the cumulative rate (5.4).

Diphtheria continued its general downward trend. The number of cases this week (142) was 17 percent less than in the previous week (171). Deaths (5) were less than half the total (12) for last week. The current number of cases was only 45 percent of the figure (317) for the corresponding week of 1947 and 30 percent of the total (481) for the twenty-ninth week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.5 and 22.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 2.0.

Dysentery cases increased 25 percent, from 609 previously to 761 currently. Deaths increased nearly 20 percent, from 176 to 209. The number of cases, however, was 57 percent less than in the twenty-ninth week of 1947 (1,768) and 77 percent fewer than in the same week of 1946 (3,356). Increases were recorded currently in 30 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 51.0 and 10.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 14.0 and 2.4.

The number of typhoid fever cases (285) this week was 13 percent higher than in the preceding week (252). Deaths (29) were also higher than last week (22). Current cases were little more than two thirds the number (421) in the corresponding period of 1947 and only 28 percent of the total (1,006) in the twenty-ninth week of 1946. Increases of 1 to 12 cases were recorded this week in 13 prefectures. In addition, Nagano Prefecture reported an outbreak of 28 cases in Hongomura, Higashichikuma-gun, raising the total for the prefecture from 6 previously to 36 currently. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 19.1 and 9.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 1.1.

There was a 33 percent reduction in paratyphoid fever cases this week although the general upward trend appears to have continued. There were 82 cases and 1 death this week compared with 123 cases and 1 death previously. The current total of cases was 43 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (145) and nearly 70 percent below the figure (262) for the same week of 1946. Increase

of 1 to 8 cases were reported in 14 prefectures currently and decreases were recorded in 14 prefectures. The largest decrease was, of course, in Shimane Prefecture where there were no cases this week compared with 45 previously. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.5 and 3.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

For the first time in six weeks, there was one case of smallpox (in Shizuoka Prefecture). The first death from smallpox this year was also recorded. In the twenty-ninth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 4 and 25 cases respectively. Both the current case and death rates this week were 0.1. Both the cumulative rates were less than 0.1.

There were 8 cases and no deaths reported for typhus fever this week compared with no cases and 1 death previously. Approximately twice the current number was reported in the twenty-ninth week of 1947 (18), and in the corresponding period of 1946 the total (64) was 8 times the current figure. The current cases were distributed among 5 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 1.0. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Malaria cases increased 16 percent, from 168 to 195 currently. One death was reported compared with none previously. The total this week was less than 60 percent of the number (338) in the corresponding week of 1947 and only 12 percent of the figure (1,599) for the same period of 1946. Approximately 73 percent (142) of the current cases were in Shiga Prefecture. Twenty-nine additional prefectures reported from 1 to 10 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 13.1 and 6.1 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate was less than 0.1.

There was a 25 percent reduction in scarlet fever cases, from 70 to 53 currently. No deaths were reported in either week. The current figure, however, remained higher than in the corresponding weeks of 1947 and 1946 when there were only 44 and 31 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.8 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 22 cases and 5 deaths reported for epidemic meningitis this week compared with 17 cases and 8 deaths in the preceding week. The current cases were less than half the number (47) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and exactly the same (22) as in the twenty-ninth week of 1946. Fifteen prefectures reported from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 2.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.7.

No cases or deaths were reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis this week compared with 2 cases and 1 death previously. In the twenty-ninth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 1 and 7 cases respectively. Both the cumulative case and death rates remained less than 0.1 as of 17 July 1948.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,427 and 130,120 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,493 and 138,271; for chancroid, 453 and 23,781. Decreases were recorded for all three diseases compared with last week when there were 3,878 cases of syphilis, 3,834 cases of gonorrhea, and 525 cases of chancroid. Current syphilis cases were 13 percent higher than in the twenty-ninth week of 1947 (3,036), but gonorrhea and chancroid were both less than in the corresponding period of 1947 when there were reported 4,757 cases of gonorrhea and 821 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 229.5 and 300.4 respectively; gonorrhea, 233.9 and 319.2; chancroid, 30.3 and 54.9.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ended - 17 July 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	-	766	102	18	2	314	*21
AOMORI	1	-	143	7	9	3	24	5
IMAITE	1	-	197	20	3	2	63	11
MIYAGI	8	-	281	19	5	1	53	9
AKITA	8	-	360	23	4	1	45	14
IAMAGATA	1	-	164	15	15	5	89	12
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	113	9	39	2	116	17
IBARAKI	4	1	199	7	54	29	208	85
TOCHIGI	5	-	216	20	18	5	79	27
GUMMA	-	-	155	28	29	10	159	31
SAITAMA	2	-	228	17	23	8	124	44
CHIBA	2	-	88	5	17	3	79	19
TOKYO	12	-	619	83	82	15	593	120
KANAGAWA	5	-	277	27	12	3	130	31
NIIGATA	2	1	407	36	19	1	192	23
TOYAMA	1	-	59	9	7	3	21	4
ISHIKAWA	2	-	154	13	3	-	13	3
FUKUI	3	-	*63	7	24	2	*53	*9
YAMANASHI	-	-	45	-	5	1	19	3
NAAGANO	5	-	253	12	18	2	162	16
GIFU	1	-	68	8	24	14	76	32
SHIZUOKA	3	-	175	22	11	5	97	39
AICHI	-	-	268	28	58	24	229	71
MIE	4	-	165	16	15	5	65	17
SHIGA	2	-	53	2	4	-	24	5
YOTO	7	1	156	20	15	2	117	25
OSAKA	5	-	*173	18	26	1	*176	*27
HYOGO	3	-	273	32	29	5	105	25
NARA	-	-	83	3	4	-	11	2
WAKAYAMA	4	-	70	3	1	-	14	6
TOTTORI	-	-	45	3	4	2	18	7
SHIMANE	3	-	160	15	7	1	31	9
OKAYAMA	-	-	172	18	12	7	38	23
HIROSHIMA	1	-	243	7	13	6	69	20
YAMAGUCHI	-	1	195	6	6	1	32	7
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	78	10	13	2	35	4
KAGAWA	2	-	95	11	1	-	71	12
EHIME	5	-	256	29	22	8	132	44
KOCHI	1	-	94	5	3	2	30	9
TOCHUOKA	7	-	498	28	16	3	152	26
SAGA	6	1	346	24	9	6	61	*20
NAGASAKI	1	-	271	34	20	5	94	19
KUMAMOTO	-	-	97	8	9	7	97	32
OITA	3	-	293	34	5	4	38	29
KIYAZAKI	7	-	227	21	6	1	92	23
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	248	20	24	-	68	15
TOTAL	142	5	*9589	884	761	209	4508	*1052

DATE	Current	Previous	See footnotes at end of table.
9.5	0.3	23.1	2.0
51.0	14.0	10.4	2.4
11.4	0.8	40.8	11.8

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	2	137	*8	8	-	43	2
AOMORI	-	-	36	5	1	-	3	1
IWATE	-	-	21	3	-	-	23	4
MIYAGI	1	-	63	6	3	-	49	3
AKITA	2	-	27	3	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	1	1	45	9	3	-	13	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	2	81	13	1	-	38	2
IBARAKI	3	1	82	14	8	-	38	1
TOCHIGI	4	2	58	9	-	-	22	2
GUMMA	8	1	60	9	2	-	33	-
SAITAMA	4	1	101	18	1	-	24	1
CHIBA	13	-	93	4	5	-	23	-
TOKYO	19	4	652	69	18	1	435	12
KANAGAWA	22	2	225	24	3	-	66	-
CHIGATA	7	-	117	14	3	-	50	1
TOYAMA	4	1	78	9	4	-	16	2
ISHIKAWA	2	-	38	6	-	-	4	1
FUKUI	8	-	*54	3	-	-	*10	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	12	-	-	-	9	3
NAGANO	36	-	105	3	1	-	23	1
Gifu	16	3	215	29	-	-	34	4
SHIZUOKA	12	2	156	12	2	-	72	2
AICHI	13	1	157	15	6	-	49	2
MIE	11	1	156	12	6	-	44	2
SHIGA	1	-	17	2	-	-	9	-
KYOTO	9	1	146	16	1	-	46	4
OSAKA	15	-	*171	*43	2	-	*34	-
HYOGO	4	1	134	32	-	-	7	1
NARA	4	-	25	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	77	9	-	-	9	-
TOYOTORI	3	-	38	1	-	-	4	1
SHIMANE	5	1	67	5	-	-	51	-
OKAYAMA	9	-	75	11	-	-	6	-
HIROSHIMA	10	-	135	11	-	-	21	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	35	3	-	-	8	1
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	54	7	-	-	4	-
KAGAWA	1	-	31	10	-	-	20	3
EHIME	7	1	68	8	-	-	19	-
KOCHI	3	1	69	10	2	-	23	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	100	9	-	-	22	-
SAGA	2	-	25	1	1	-	7	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	43	10	-	-	12	1
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	3	-	-	9	1
OITA	4	-	83	5	-	-	9	2
MIYAZAKI	3	-	34	2	1	-	10	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	285	29	*4249	497	82	1	*1459	62

Rate								
Current	19.1	1.9	9.8	1.1	5.5	0.1	3.4	0.1
Previous	16.9	1.5			8.2	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 July 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AKOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	1	-	41	3
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	3	-	35	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
NAI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	1	-	38	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	*143	9
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
KARA	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	1	1	20	1	8	-	*141	33
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-	1.0	0.1
Previous	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 July 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLEFA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	-	*65	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
ITATE	1	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
IBATAKI	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	10	-	175	2	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	63	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	21	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	NR	NR	19	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
NAKANONO	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	2	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	142	-	1040	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	2	-	*20	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	32	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	64	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	2	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	5	-	76	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	149	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	1	27	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
FUJIMOTO	1	-	41	3	-	-	-	-
OTA	2	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
FAGOSHIMA	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	195	1	*2662	17	-	-	-	-

DATE								
Current	13.1	0.1	6.1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	11.2	-			-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 July 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative	Current	Cumulative
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	113	*1407	232	1981	729	17002
AOMORI	12	301	27	325	240	3376
IWATE	26	839	8	401	148	5441
MIYAGI	23	874	44	678	126	4354
AKITA	11	201	48	451	187	3718
IUMAGATA	25	315	18	310	143	2749
FUKUSHIMA	21	469	19	449	137	4194
IBARA	18	560	20	362	101	2637
TOCHIGI	2	226	20	660	86	2623
MAE	1	280	119	896	65	2293
SAITAMA	6	71	47	515	136	3147
CHIBA	4	83	18	297	209	3015
CHIBA	28	*772	139	2148	1429	23728
CHIBA	3	160	67	1065	363	8573
CHIBA	51	991	109	1989	278	6442
CHIBA	35	771	60	1339	152	4954
CHIBA	25	590	37	717	127	3505
CHIBA	NR	902	NR	318	NR	1205
CHIBA	-	35	4	188	33	1035
CHIBA	25	938	68	939	157	4754
CHIBA	27	1823	20	362	141	3106
CHIBA	34	856	34	471	304	4823
CHIBA	61	926	70	725	320	7274
CHIBA	28	1176	14	341	88	2173
CHIBA	12	482	37	411	72	1669
CHIBA	31	734	50	643	254	5015
CHIBA	22	637	24	477	454	10159
CHIBA	121	1072	50	290	239	3268
CHIBA	-	81	1	43	119	1261
CHIBA	1	228	1	122	27	1279
CHIBA	16	813	5	89	82	2210
CHIBA	12	302	71	1015	155	4483
CHIBA	60	3099	33	467	177	*3251
CHIBA	102	4262	22	585	299	8020
CHIBA	6	327	5	202	62	2182
CHIBA	20	*1612	8	*113	48	*1997
CHIBA	8	2197	9	178	62	1588
CHIBA	51	3918	47	671	146	5385
CHIBA	11	2108	6	175	40	1661
CHIBA	38	901	99	1940	356	11408
CHIBA	26	253	50	510	66	2035
CHIBA	29	545	17	452	171	4062
CHIBA	16	1010	11	412	77	2178
CHIBA	15	535	37	335	117	2311
CHIBA	7	366	8	166	93	2153
CHIBA	18	835	8	410	80	2007
TOTAL	1195	*41883	1841	*27633	8925	*206203
Rate						
Current	80.0	96.7	123.3	63.8	597.6	476.1
Previous	90.6		104.9		553.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP.B.ENCEPHALITIS (Suspects)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	8	-	324	2	3	1	131	26	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	8	-	-	-	26	4	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	12	1	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	4	-	39	1	3	-	59	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	12	-	1	-	42	8	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	15	-	-	-	27	9	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	17	-	-	-	59	14	-	-	-	-
IBARA	2	-	37	-	2	1	55	12	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	31	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	64	1	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	60	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	8	-	1	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	14	-	316	4	2	1	275	78	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	59	2	1	-	68	14	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	12	1	-	-	20	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	30	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAAGANO	2	-	68	-	1	1	26	8	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	39	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	34	3	-	-	32	6	-	-	-	-
AICHI	4	-	90	-	-	-	17	3	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	30	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	28	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	62	-	-	-	31	13	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	2	-	*63	*1	1	-	52	11	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	24	1	2	-	24	9	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
TSUKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTOPI	-	-	3	-	1	-	17	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	21	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	2	1
HIROSHIMA	1	-	15	-	1	-	17	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	19	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	20	1	-	-	27	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	14	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	1	-	12	7	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	-	-	-	16	7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	-	*1666	*20	22	5	1250	313	-	-	3	1
RATE												
Current	3.5	-	3.8	0.0	1.5	0.3	2.9	0.7	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	4.7	-			1.1	0.5			0.1	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 17 July 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	77	6278	1	*143
AOMORI	24	1502	-	15
IWATE	13	1417	-	18
MIYAGI	21	2034	-	8
AKITA	30	1379	-	-
YAMAGATA	27	1079	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	24	2589	-	25
IBARAKI	30	3003	-	-
TOCHIGI	18	1699	-	45
GUMMA	6	1843	-	27
SAITAMA	22	1559	-	55
CHIBA	15	931	-	-
TOKYO	35	4656	1	121
KANAGAWA	12	2796	-	63
NIIGATA	24	3388	-	46
TOYAMA	45	3122	-	80
ISHIKAWA	11	1709	-	75
FUKUI	NR	681	NR	76
YAMANASHI	4	591	-	20
NAGANO	17	2109	-	30
GIFU	16	2037	-	51
SHIZUOKA	21	*2036	1	20
AICHI	38	2598	3	73
MIE	13	1569	-	9
SHIGA	5	974	11	125
KYOTO	14	1299	2	115
OSAKA	18	2104	-	81
HYOGO	23	1090	-	7
NARA	4	391	1	7
WAKAYAMA	2	1833	-	61
TOTTORI	5	803	-	12
SHIMANE	16	2470	-	33
OKAYAMA	26	1401	-	40
HIROSHIMA	40	2993	11	255
YAMAGUCHI	11	1075	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	9	*1841	-	67
KAGAWA	4	1036	-	10
EHIME	44	4212	5	137
KOCHI	2	1317	-	4
FUKUOKA	20	3622	1	302
SAGA	15	1663	-	10
NAGASAKI	17	1469	-	2
KUMAMOTO	6	1496	-	26
OITA	20	896	-	83
MIYAZAKI	12	*686	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	14	1177	-	3
TOTAL	870	*88453	37	*2343
RATE				
Current	58.3	204.2	2.5	5.4
Previous	65.5		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	17 Jul 1948	19 Jul 1947	20 Jul 1946	First 29 Weeks		
				1948	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	142	317	481	9589	18520	29370
Dysentery	761	1768	3356	4508	7704	12337
Typhoid	285	421	1006	4249	7349	24599
Paratyphoid	82	145	262	1459	2016	4162
Smallpox	1	4	25	20	372	17583
Typhus Fever	8	18	64	441	937	30366
Malaria	195	338	1599	2662	6366	NA
Cholera	-	-	35	-	-	287
Scarlet Fever	53	44	31	1666	1596	1136
Epidemic Menin- gitis	22	47	22	1250	2595	984
Jap.B.Encephal- itis (Suspects)	-	1	7	3	5	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths						
Diphtheria	5	22	34	884	1640	2563
Dysentery	209	311	432	1052	1483	1831
Typhoid	29	36	107	497	893	2979
Paratyphoid	1	9	13	62	110	207
Smallpox	1	1	10	1	38	2686
Typhus Fever	-	2	12	33	77	2741
Malaria	1	-	7	17	14	NA
Cholera	-	-	22	-	-	128
Scarlet Fever	-	1	2	20	37	76
Epidemic Menin- gitis	5	16	9	313	797	263
Jap.B.Encephal- itis (Suspects)	-	-	5	1	3	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for		
	17 Jul 1948	19 Jul 1947	20 Jul 1946	First 29 Weeks		
				1948	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	9.5	21.2	33.3	22.1	42.7	70.1
Dysentery	51.0	118.2	232.4	10.4	17.8	29.5
Typhoid	19.1	28.1	69.7	9.8	16.9	58.7
Paratyphoid	5.5	9.7	18.1	3.4	4.6	9.9
Smallpox	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.9	42.0
Typhus Fever	0.5	1.2	4.4	1.0	2.2	72.5
Malaria	13.1	22.6	110.7	6.1	14.7	NA
Cholera	-	-	2.4	-	-	0.7
Scarlet Fever	3.5	2.9	2.1	3.8	3.7	2.7
Epidemic Menin- gitis	1.5	3.1	1.5	2.9	6.0	2.3
Jap.B.Encephal- itis (Suspect)	-	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate						
Diphtheria	0.3	1.5	2.4	2.0	3.8	6.1
Dysentery	14.0	20.8	29.9	2.4	3.4	4.4
Typhoid	1.9	2.4	7.4	1.1	2.1	7.1
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
Smallpox	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	6.4
Typhus Fever	-	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	6.5
Malaria	0.1	-	0.5	0.0	0.0	NA
Cholera	-	-	1.5	-	-	0.3
Scarlet Fever	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Epidemic Menin- gitis	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.6
Jap.B.Encephal- itis (suspects)	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	NA
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 17 July 1948

(C) Current Cases

(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	15	632	148	5580	122	4255
AOMORI	3	270	32	1899	43	1234
IWATE	2	66	30	625	50	897
MIYAGI	3	235	22	1351	39	1276
AKITA	1	124	25	1557	40	1631
YAMAGATA	-	36	12	623	37	1317
FUKUSHIMA	8	270	64	1967	30	1585
IBARAKI	5	535	61	2143	51	2178
TOCHIGI	2	225	28	1776	56	2712
GUMMA	8	129	38	1391	49	1569
SAITAMA	3	216	46	1266	39	1288
CHIBA	2	854	34	5429	22	4641
TOKYO	22	1122	240	7714	162	8952
KANAGAWA	17	1221	218	8446	158	5501
NIIGATA	2	328	58	2174	73	2329
TOYAMA	4	186	37	1487	33	1651
ISHIKAWA	9	256	45	1459	29	1270
FUKUI	NR	105	NR	830	NR	932
YAMANASHI	3	93	51	835	41	623
NAGANO	3	*169	70	5200	44	3973
GIFU	12	343	52	1976	27	1220
SHIZUOKA	16	376	112	3378	122	3591
AICHI	55	4590	198	12912	142	11025
MIE	13	389	46	1593	72	2165
SHIGA	9	317	22	813	31	906
KYOTO	14	1107	113	4576	161	4603
OSAKA	28	*1138	151	*5712	155	*6846
HYOGO	39	1667	293	10211	502	13974
NARA	15	397	66	1475	56	1536
WAKAYAMA	5	523	108	2659	36	1822
TOTTORI	1	156	46	1513	28	1295
SHIMANE	1	77	40	610	27	645
OKAYAMA	9	632	76	2761	98	2450
HIROSHIMA	17	736	148	4130	126	3185
YAMAGUCHI	21	538	133	3864	112	3024
TOKUSHIMA	1	138	10	824	23	881
KAGAWA	7	253	32	790	26	1024
EHIME	6	218	50	1581	54	1603
KOCHI	12	161	28	1000	16	757
FUKUOKA	25	*1682	190	*8949	183	*7462
SAGA	11	198	61	2235	61	1693
NAGASAKI	13	431	88	3369	66	2539
KUMAMOTO	3	215	24	2353	45	2096
OITA	5	207	69	1828	59	1355
MIYAZAKI	3	*94	49	1184	52	775
KAGOSHIMA	-	126	29	2173	29	1784
TOTAL	453	*23781	3493	*138271	3427	*130120
RATE						
Current	30.3	54.9	233.9	319.2	229.5	300.4
Previous	35.2		256.7		259.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947, and 1948

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	17 July 1948	19 July 1947	20 July 1946	First 29 Weeks		
				1948	1947	1946
<u>Number</u>						
Chancroid	453	821	566	23,781	23,159	13,462
Gonorrhea	3,493	4,757	2,881	138,271	114,644	59,759
Syphilis	3,427	3,036	1,518	130,120	78,290	33,432
<u>Rates</u>						
Chancroid	30.3	54.9	39.2	54.9	53.4	32.1
Gonorrhea	233.9	318.0	199.5	319.2	264.3	142.7
Syphilis	229.5	203.0	105.1	300.4	180.5	79.8

- NOTE:
1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
 2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
 3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or deaths rate was zero.
 4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
 5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
 6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
 7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.